No matter :—wear them, betray with them: whore
still ;
Paint till a horse may mire upon your face : A pox of wrinkles !
PHR. fy TIM AN. Well, more gold;—What
then ?— Believ't, that we'll do any thing for gold.
TIM. Consumptions sow
In hollow bones of man ; strike their sharp shins, And mar men's spurring[1].
Crack the lawyer's voice,

and there to cut them off. I have this information from Stubbes's Anatomie of Abuses, which I have often quoted on the article of dress. To this fashion the writers of Shakspeare's age do not appear to have been reconciled. So, in A Mad World my Masters, 1608 : ** — to wear perriwigs made of *another's hair,* is not this against kind ? "

Again, in Drayton's Mooncalf:

[1] And with large sums they stick not to procure [e] *Hair from the dead,* yea, and the most unclean ;
* To help their pride they nothing will disdain/'

Again, in Shakspeare's 68th Sonnet:

* Before the golden tresses of the dead,
* The right of sepulchres,
were shorn away,
' To live a second life on second head,
[6] Ere *beauty's dead fleece* made another gay."

Again, in Churchyard's Tragicall Discours of a Dolorous Gentlewoman, 1593:

" The *pervoickes* fine must curie wher haire doth lack " The swelling grace that fils the empty sacke."

Warner, in his Albion's England, 1602, book ix. ch. xlvii. is likewise very severe on this fashion. Stowe informs us, that " women's *periwigs* were first brought into England about the time of the massacre of Paris." STEEVENS.

See also vol. v. p. 83, n. 4.

The first edition of Stubbes's Anatomy of Abuses quoted above, was in 1583. Drayton's Mooncalf did not, I believe, appear till 1627. MALONE.

[1] — men's SPURRING.] Sir Thomas Hanmer reads—sparring, properly enough, if there be any ancient example of the word.

JOHNSON.

' *Spurring* is certainly right. The disease that enfeebled their *shins* would have this effect. STEEVENS,